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# The Weekly Louisianaian.

TERMS—\$1 00 PER ANNUM.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

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THE ADVOCATE OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

VOLUME 10.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1881.

NUMBER 55.

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**GLASSES.**

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Feb 10

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**THE CREEDS OF THE BELLS.**

How sweet the chime of the Sabbath

bells!

Each one its creed in music tells,

In tones that float upon the air,

As soft as song, as pure as prayer;

And I will put in simple rhyme

The language of the golden chime;

My happy heart with rapture swells

Responsive to the bells, sweet bells.

"In deeds of love excel! excel!"

Chimed out from ivied towers a bell;

"This is the church not built on sands,

Emblem of one not built with hands;

Its forms and sacred rites reverse,

Come, worship here! come worship

here!"

In rituals and faith excel!"

Chimed out the Episcopalian bell.

"Oh heed the ancient landmarks well!"

In solemn tones exclaimed a bell;

"No progress made by mortal man

Can change the just eternal plan;

With God there can be nothing new

Ignore the false, embrace the true

While all is well! is well! is well!"

Pealed out the good old Dutch church

bell.

"Ye purifying waters swell!"

In mellow tones rang out a bell;

Though faith alone in Christ can save,

Man must be plunged beneath the wave;

To show the world unflinching faith

In what the sacred scriptures saith:

Oh swell! ye rising waters swell!"

Pealed out the clear toned Baptist bell.

"Not faith alone but works as well

Must test the soul!" said a soft bell;

"Come here and cast aside your load,

And work your way along the road,

With faith in God and faith in man,

And hope in Christ where hope began;

Do well! do well! do well!"

Rang out the Unitarian bell.

"Farwell! farwell! base world farwell!"

In touching tones exclaimed a bell;

Life is a boon to mortals given,

To fit the soul for bliss in heaven;

Do not invoke the avenging rod,

Come here and learn the way to God;

Say to the world farwell! farwell!"

Pealed forth the Presbyterian bell.

"To all the truth we tell, we tell!"

Shouted in ecstasies a bell;

"Compassion ye weary wanderer, see!

Our Lord has made salvation free,

Repent, believe, have faith and then

Be saved, and praise the Lord, Amen.

Salvation free, we tell! we tell!"

Shouted the Methodist bell.

"In after life there is no hell!"

In raptures rang a cheerful bell;

"Look up to heaven this holy day;

Where angels wait to lead the way;

There are no fires, no furies to blight

The future life; be just and right.

No hell! no hell! no hell! no hell!"

Rang out the Universalist bell.

"The Pilgrim fathers headed well

My cheerful voice," pealed forth a bell;

"No fetters here to clog the soul;

No arbitrary creeds a control

The free heart and progressive mind,

That leave the dusty path behind,

Speed well, speed well, speed well, speed

well!"

Pealed out the Independent bell.

"No Pope! no Pope! to doom to hell!"

The Protestant rang out a bell;

"Great Luther left his fiery zeal

Within the hearts that truly feel

That loyalty to God will be

The faith that makes men free,

No images where incense fell!"

Rang out old Martin Luther's bell.

**ALL FOR LOVE.**

BY EVA HOWARD.

Sadie Ray was only a poor little

ballet girl, but she had a woman's

heart, and with all the strength and

passionate devotion of her nature

she loved Maurice Longwood,

handsome, kindly-looking Maurice

Longwood, leading man at the M-

Theater, where Sadie had toiled

wearily for four long years.

She was but a child when first

employed there, a poor, motherless,

fatherless little girl with no other

resource at hand by which to earn

her daily bread.

She was hardly more than a child

now; but sixteen summers had

winged their flight over her pretty,

golden-haired head, and, despite

all the hardships and bitter ex-

perience of her short life, only in-

nocence and trusting love looked

out from her long-lashed, violet

eyes.

The sweet face of the young girl

had struck the roving fancy of

Maurice Longwood, and in his

usual thoughtless way he had look-

ed unutterable love into the tender,

trusting eyes of blue, and whisper-

ed soft nothings into the pretty,

pink-tinted ears, that to him meant

nothing, to Sadie—poor, confiding

child—everything.

Of late the violet eyes had grown

sad and wistful, and there was ever

a grievous look on the sweet, child-

ish lips, for a new star was shed

diagonal light upon the boards of

the M— Theater; or, in other

words, the manager had engaged

beautiful, queenly Mande St. Clair

for the season, and the stately

beauty, with her glorious eyes of

&lt;



## The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1881.

Entered at the New Orleans Post-office as second class mail matter.

## TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

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Six months...... 50

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No notice taken of anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Rejected communications not being returned, neither can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

The LOUISIANIAN can be had at the following well known news dealers:

Bliss—opposite Postoffice.  
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## AGENTS.

George E. Paris, City.  
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J. S. Hinton, Indiana.  
Wm. H. Ward, Kentucky.  
R. W. Fitzhugh, Natchez, Miss.  
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W. S. Posey, St. Mary.  
Miss Blanche Sterrett, Shreveport.  
W. S. Wilson, Esq., Hot Springs Ark.THIS PAPER may be found at the following places:  
Bureau of the New York.

Gov. Pinchback is still at the Palmer House in Chicago.

The demand for the LOUISIANIAN is becoming immense.

## VIRGINIA REPUBLICAN.

The division in the ranks of Virginia Republicans at this particular juncture is a very unfortunate occurrence, especially when the State Committee is so evenly divided. The breaking up of the Bourbon Democracy in Virginia would be followed by other States, whereby liberal State Governments would be established based upon a free vote and honest count, which would secure the electoral vote of several southern States to the Republican party in 1884. The resolutions passed by the Beattie State Republican Central Committee found elsewhere in our columns, if acted upon by the Republicans of Virginia would be of great importance to the South. The Republicans of Virginia may yet find it to their interest to coalesce with the Mahone movement. If there was the remotest possibility of electing a Republican ticket, we would heartily welcome the issue; but the nomination of a Republican ticket means the success of the Bourbon Democracy, whilst the endorsement and support of the Mahone ticket, means the overthrow of Bourbon Democracy and the establishment of a free vote and an honest count.

We are especially interested in this movement because it would quicken a like party in this State, advocated by the Peoples Vindicator and styled Progressive Democracy; embracing in its platform all of the principles of the Republican party and guaranteeing with the readjusters a free vote and an honest count, and the annihilation of bull-dozing, fraud, and violence. With such a party in power, whilst we might not be able to control absolutely the State organization, our people would be protected from the present regime of terrorism during election times, and guaranteeing the vote of the State to the National Republican party. The cause of republicanism in the South is a common one, we trust therefore, that our Virginia friends will adopt the spirit of the resolutions emanating from the Beattie committee, and work with their might and main to overthrow Bourbon Democracy in the State of Virginia.

## RUMORED CHANGES.

This rumor is causing quite a sensation among a select class of Republicans styling themselves at times the "Boys in blue," and at other times ex-Federal soldiers. These ex-Federal soldiers who seem to lay claim to the Republican party, are as close a political organization in this State, and as violently opposed to the masses of the party styled by them the "Negroes," as the most simon pure Bourbon Democrat in the South. Of course this is not true of the loyal ex-Federal soldiers of other States, even in the South, but in Louisiana when these radical ex-Federal soldiers held their councils the Negro is entirely ignored. So close is this political caucus that the colored element of the Republican party were forced to organize for their mutual protection a secret political organization called the C. M. P. U., to meet the strenuous opposition of these so-called ex-Federal soldiers. Calling themselves republicans, yet they refuse to recognize colored ex-Federal soldiers even in doing homage to the Federal dead, who fell in the heroic defense of the Union notwithstanding many of these brave colored veterans fell side by side with their honored dead in the common defense of their country. On decoration occasions not a single colored ex-Federal soldier is allowed to participate. In their political combinations colored republicans are ostracized until convention times, or the scramble for the loaves and fishes. For the benefit of our friends we reproduce in this connection an editorial from the New Orleans Republican of the 18th, the organ of that organization, which should be carefully read and digested by our people:

"Ever since the inauguration of President Garfield, it has been said there would be many changes made in Federal offices in the South, and especially in Louisiana. Thus far but few have been made. In a few of the subordinate offices there have been changes. The office-seeking pilgrims to Washington have nearly all returned disappointed, and the 'ins,' were smiling and happy. But alas, for human calculations, the report is current that a conclave of the dispensers of office and a few of the leaders, or heads here, are to meet in Washington, and then there will be a general overhauling and shuffling up of offices in this State. It is said important changes are to be made in the granite building, and heads will fall every way. We desire to inform all concerned that there are ex-Federal soldiers here who deserve and are entitled to place, and that we intend to use our humble efforts to have them earn bread from the Government they saved. We intimate to all that this class of Republicans are determined to be treated fairly hereafter, and will stand by each other for or against those who are their friends or who are opposed to them. They organized the Republican party in the South, and are not to be relegated to the rear, while men who have yet the smell of blood upon them of innocent negroes who were butchered for daring to vote the Republican ticket, are placed in the front, and receiving the emoluments.

This is plain talk, and we mean it. The ex-Federal soldiers mean it, and are in terrible earnest. Any plan agreed upon by which they are ignored will bring trouble to the authors, and no conciliation will succeed, nor can Louisiana be made Republican while such policy obtains. We write this as a note of warning! We hear of two organizations now forming in this State, which will play great parts in the political drama hereafter. They are allied to neither of the two parties of today, but have in them leaders of each. There may be a breaking up of old parties, and men who have ruled in each will go down, and new men come to the surface. We love the Republican party, have battled on field and hustings for its grand principles, and would regret its demise. For this reason we call attention to the dangers ahead, especially in this and other Southern States."

It seems to us that nearly every prominent Boy in blue in this State are already in office, and controls the lion share of the offices down here, whilst the colored Boys in blue have never had but one representative position under the Federal Government down in this State. These gentlemen claim to have organized the party down here. Taking it for granted that they did, they have enjoyed the full emoluments of it, whilst the colored

Boys in blue were sustaining it with their lives and their blood. Let us retrospect for a moment and see what became of our prominent men after the overthrow of the Republican party in this State. The ex-Governor, who, we will admit, is standing by the colored Boys in blue to-day, is our representative in the United States Senate, the Gov. is in Liverpool, feasting upon a good salary, writing abuses about the Negro. The Attorney-General, a worthy Southern gentleman, is justly a member of the Cabinet, but what does the other side of the picture present. The Lieutenant-Governor, State Superintendent of Education, Secretary of State, all worthy Republicans with a large constituency behind them, are holding subordinate positions, and Gov. Pinchback, the U. S. Senator elect who was refused his seat, with his immense following, is on the outside yet, without recognition, and many other representative Republicans are ostracized.

We think that the time has come when the ex-Federal soldiers allied to, should be a little more modest in their demands, and those who have borne, and who are still to bare the burden of the conflict must be heard. The old cry of "Negro blood" will not have the effect of arraying us against any who will accept the platform of the Republican party; we will welcome them into our midst to swell the ranks of the party. The Southern men alluded to are to-day our best friends, and are louder in their efforts to perpetuate republican principles than were the Boys in blue during the last canvass. Judge Beattie, a Southern man, is one of the foremost republicans of our State. The only fault that can be found of Marshal Wharton is that he employs too many Negroes in his office, Judge Burwell, Judge Leonard, and other Southern men who have joined the Republican ranks are its ablest supporters to-day, which if replaced by the men who are clamoring for their removal, the party would be inevitably wrecked. We do not care about other organizations, let them be organized, and the ex-Federal soldiers may go with them, we are republicans, and we are here to stay; give us a free ballot and an honest count, and all comers may combine, yet the colored Boys in blue will still roll up a Republican majority.

## NOT ACCEPTED.

Our able and progressive contemporary, the Peoples Vindicator, whilst not accepting our invitation to swell the ranks of republicanism has paid us a very fine compliment. The able editorial is so full of the progressive ideas advocated by this excellent journal, we reproduce it for the benefit of those of our readers who never see this paper, which is doing so much to overturn Bourbonism in this State. The Vindicator says:

## NO, THANK YOU.

"Our esteemed contemporary, the New Orleans Louisianian, much mistakes the purpose of the Vindicator, if it supposes for an instant that by our advocacy of an infusion of liberal and progressive tenets into the Democratic party it is our purpose to affiliate with the Republicans. Because we insist that the Democracy of the South, and particularly of our own Commonwealth, shall strip itself of war measures and warriors; shall leave to the 'wreck of time' slavery, disunion and State Sovereignty, with all the ills which grew from them, and planting itself firmly on an advocacy of the material wants of the people, the education of the masses, the purity of the franchise and ballot box, the development of the natural resources of the country by generous public aid, the protection of American labor and American industries, and the destruction of intolerance in all its horrid forms—it must not be supposed that our intention is to abandon the Democratic organization, for we have unbounded faith in the ability and intelligence of its masses to accomplish the purposes we indicate and advocate.

We are pleased to admit that the Louisianian is edited with ability and fairness, and presents its side of every case with tolerance and intelligence. It is not, in other words, Bourbon Republican, and it is quite natural, being of Republican faith, in supposing the Democracy incapable of the task we would wish it to undertake. We think it fully able to master, promulgate and vi-

lualize these issues; hence, we are liberal, but none the less Democratic. Education and association have taught us the difference which exists between American citizens regarding the theory and policy of our government, its constitution and laws, are differences of honest and intelligent opinion, and a citizen may entertain and express, either in words or in his highest office, that of a voter, those opinions, without regard to locality, or being susceptible of the charge to dishonesty, idiosyncrasy or treason.

Our esteemed contemporary must not think, along with the Democratic Bourbon, that this is strange Democratic language. All Democrats admit it as correct, and it is to enforce its observance we labor. When we secrete, as we hope to secure by the aid of intelligent journalists of all parties, this desired end, we can hope for good government; because the acts of those then clothed with authority by the people will be subjected to intelligent criticism, and not as now, be compelled to submit to partisan vituperation or labor under the imputation of treason and dishonesty.

The Vindicator has not assumed the position it occupies without grave thought and a full knowledge of its responsibilities. We have already alarmed the place hunter and the demagogue, those classes of human cattle who are content to enjoy or strive to enjoy, public favor and public position by pandering to the passions and prejudices of the masses. These have tried, by innuendo, to prod the impression that we were laboring to disintegrate the Democratic party, when it is the truth that not one of these are prepared to publicly deny the wisdom of, and necessity for, the inculcation of those, or similar doctrines, into the Democratic party, which we tersely submitted some time ago, and which we have since labored, with what ability we possess, to bring before the intelligence of our people and party.

It is, perhaps, through generous sympathy, and a desire to preserve as if possible from this class that the Louisianian invites us to enter the Republican fold. At all events we judge it to be from no unkind motive. However, we must politely but positively decline. We have a task before us—and that task we have feebly outlined herein—which is well worthy our poor ability. If we fail, it will not be because of our neglect; and in that event, going down as we shall in the lines of Democracy, we hope our generous friend will commend our efforts and drop a tear to our memory."

The Vindicator may feel assured of our generous sympathy, and whilst we may not be able to add such an able auxiliary to our ranks, yet we will hail with joy the success of its mission in this State, by the establishment of its platform, insuring as it does principles as grand and as liberal as our own; and should its efforts reach the proportions of the Mahone movement in Virginia, the position of the LOUISIANIAN and its followers, will not be a doubtful one. If our worthy contemporary cannot be induced to join our ranks we will always have the kindest feelings for its meritorious efforts.

## AN EVENING AT WINAN'S CHAPEL.

The rapid progress being made by the colored children of this city, was clearly demonstrated last evening at the above named church, corner First and Dryades streets. It was the occasion of the sixth annual exhibition of the Dryades school, under the very accomplished principle Mrs. S. G. Williams, the name of whose assistants will be found in our local columns. The growing interest of the masses is more and more apparent by the crowded audiences which assemble on such occasions. This large and spacious building was crowded to its utmost capacity. Every aisle was thronged; the very church grounds were crowded. This speaks in thunder tones, and tells how eagerly the race is thirsting after that boon education. The program was long and varied as it would necessarily be, with such a large school, consisting of dialogues, recitations, and song; divided into two parts, with forty nine distinct performances. Every child played its part well. The marching, the singing, the recitations, and the general deportment of the children showed how very careful they are trained, and the amount of care bestowed upon them by their zealous teachers. The crowning of the queen was a beautiful affair, and must have entailed a great deal of labor to cause the many little ones who

took part, to perform their several parts with such remarkable precision. Six testimonials were awarded by the School Board through director I. A. Hardy, who showed great interest in the performances. It was pleasing to see the interest shown by ex-State Superintendent W. G. Brown, who was once so active in the educational advancement of the race, whilst at the head of that department. Mr. Williams who is the principal of the boys school, presided in his usual pleasant, and accomplished manner at the piano.

Too much praise cannot be given to Mrs. Williams, nor to her assistants, for their indefatigable efforts in training these children; notwithstanding the surrounding difficulties. The masses must feel gratified to see their little ones climbing so rapidly the ladder of fame. No doubt the efforts of last night will awaken a renewed interest in those who have heretofore been lukewarm toward their little ones; knowing, that through education, and by education, the race must achieve that exalted position in life to which we so longingly aspire. Mrs. Williams has our hearty congratulations for her marked success in this direction.

## Rooms of the Republican State Central Executive Committee, Corner Customhouse and Exchange Alley.

June 27th, 1881.

In accordance with the call issued June 23d, the Sub-Executive Committee met, and was called to order by the Chairman, Wm. M. Burwell. The following members answered to their names: Wm. H. Green, E. L. St. Ceran, Wm. M. Burwell, H. C. C. Astwood, Fred. R. Burns and James Cortrell. The chairman announced a quorum present and stated the object of the meeting.

Mr. Astwood presented the following resolutions which were read: Whereas, The paramount and cardinal mission of the Republican party is the restoration and guarantee of a perpetual union in fact as in form, through the universal recognition of a National law, the universal exercise of equal political rights, and the obliteration of every difference which has ever occurred to prejudice the people of one section toward those of another, or to alienate their attachment to the Union, and

Whereas, A movement has arisen in Virginia which has recently in a large and unanimous Convention of white and colored delegates presented a platform and nomination of candidates for State officers, looking first to a readjustment of the public debt of the State, founded as they allege, on an inability to pay the same in full, and

Whereas, Passing beyond this domestic question, the Convention has adopted the following declaration of National opinion and policy:

"We recognize the obligation to support the public free schools." The right to a free ballot is the right preservative of all rights, and should be maintained in every State of the Union. "They will continue their efforts in behalf of more cordial and fraternal relations between the sections and States, and especially for that concert and harmony, which will make the country to know how earnestly and sincerely Virginia invites all into her borders as visitors or to become citizens, without fear of social or political ostracism; that every man from whatever section of country shall enjoy the fullest freedom of thought, speech, politics and religion," therefore

Resolved, That in the opinion of this committee the people of this community possess the right to adjust their obligations to their corporate creditors by any terms of payment or composition, not effecting the financial obligations of the Nation or of any other community of taxpayers except themselves. Other States and political corporations, notably the State of Louisiana and the corporation of the city of Memphis, having exercised such right without question.

Resolved, That in avowing a purpose to establish equal suffrage and universal education, in pledging themselves to do justice, invite emigration and guarantee against social and political proscription, this movement complies with the cardinal purpose and principles of the National Republican party, and tends to consummate that union, justice, equality and fraternity, which were all that the party had contended for in peace or war.

Resolved, That we regard the platform quoted in these resolutions as an honorable and inevitable surrender of a grand army division of our opponents, which

should be accepted upon the same terms of magnanimous generosity that marked the successive surrenders of the Confederate forces, as each became convinced of the futility of further resistance;

Resolved, That we should hail with joy the organization of a movement in Louisiana based upon the same guarantee of a free vote, a fair count, the education of all and the proscription of none. And would pledge ourselves to the full extent of personal and political influence that all republican nominations for elective office shall be of men qualified by character and capacity, and identified by interest with the welfare and destiny of Louisiana.

Resolved, That we respectfully recommend to the National Republican Committee and party, and to his excellency President Garfield, that any aid, cooperation or countenance which may be given to the movement in Virginia or elsewhere, having in object the National doctrine quoted in these resolutions, would tend to an early consummation of the great mission of the National Republican party.

Having saved the Union by the force of its capacity, patriotism and courage, it will perpetuate the Union by a magnanimous act of political oblivion, and amnesty of opinion.

After the reading of the resolutions Mr. Green moved the adoption, which was seconded by Mr. Burns, and unanimously adopted.

Mr. Astwood moved that the resolutions be given to the press, and that copies be transmitted to President Garfield, to the President of the Republican National Committee, to the chairman of the Virginia Republican State Central Committee, to Secretary Hunt, and Senators Mahone and Kellogg, unanimously adopted.

The committee then adjourned subject to call.

WM. M. BURWELL,  
Chairman Sub-Committee.  
ATTORNEY: T. DE S. TUCKER,  
Secretary.

## CROWD THEM TO THE WALL.

Mr. Editor: In my last communication to your paper, I mentioned the propriety of organizing an Equal Rights Association, to have for its mission the vindication of the black man. I favor the idea of combination, believing it to be the safest plan to do justice to the cause. If the question of resisting judicially any encroachment upon our rights, is to be considered seriously, it would be almost folly, for any one man to undertake the task of going into litigation without the necessary means to support it. Besides, it is the duty of all those concerned to cooperate with, or contribute to any movement of that character. Every man who is capable ought to be found in the breach, with shining steel, battling for the cause of humanity.

We want strength and means, for these elements are almost indispensable to the successful prosecution of important objects in this country. There is no sentimentalism here; everything must be weighed in the scales of prudence, and found not wanting, before it can command any sort of consideration.

In pursuance of that principle, we will provide ourselves with all necessary supplies before attacking the enemy's camp. These requisitions once fulfilled, there will remain nothing but the question of crowding to the wall the intolerant hotel keeper or any one else acting under a public license who would refuse to discharge his obligations under the law. I do not think that any man, who by his position, has gained something from the existence and perpetration of the Republican party, will hesitate for a moment to join the Association spoken of, or fail to apply a small percentage of his salary for the success of such a patriotic design. Of course it is almost unnecessary to say that such a thing is more particularly due to those who have tacitly undertaken to represent their race, than those who may be too far removed from notoriety to have such presumption. At all events, the office holders would tread on no one's dominion, by leading the way in this contest.

One thing is certain, that we must take up the gauntlet, and deliver battle to the legions of public prejudice. We have the right to be accommodated in all public establishments, or we have not; and as I do not doubt that we have that right, I want to be one who will help to sustain it by all lawful means. The man who would have the brass assurance to deny me the enjoyment of my legal rights, I

want to make him feel the weight of my manhood, or gloriously fall in the attempt.

It would be little less than moral cowardice on our part, if we allowed a few ill-bred and prejudiced individuals to dictate terms to us, which we know to be contrary to law and equity. Under such toleration, the practice of humiliating us, would become so prevalent, as to stamp us ultimately, as the toys and targets of the most vulgar breeds of creation.

I do not see any reason why we should adopt the doctrine of non-resistance, when experience and manliness argue that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

Public prejudice has no reason to be, and must not be, unless we continue to feed it by an everlasting fear of irritating imaginary sorts, or by the inexcusable reluctance of going into litigation to destroy it.

In connection with that subject, it will be wise to remember, that respectability is no standard by which to measure our public rights; such condition has never been, and is not required of others. The character and conduct of men pertain to a different Court; and it does not belong to a public waiter to constitute himself a judge, as to who is respectable and who is not. The law presumes every man to be respectable until he is found, after due proceedings had, to be otherwise, therefore we would make a mistake, if we thought the offense greater in proportion to the social status of the person offended. We cannot contravene the law in this matter, and must assume that the whole public is of the same degree of respectability. Our purpose is to defend public rights, and not to draw the fine shades of social distinctions. The majesty of these public rights may be offended in the person of a roustabout as well as in that of the most aristocratic colored man to be found here, or elsewhere. Changing the shades of comparison, we may argue with the same logic, that because certain colored men enjoy certain exceptional considerations, by reason of special favors bestowed, as fit criteria of fair treatment. These colored men would readily admit, that they cannot be test cases, so well do they know the circumstances under which they are accommodated. Every one who runs may read, that personal consideration of no kind can be admitted to solve the problem of public rights. Let us avoid a false application of principle, which is often more dangerous, more fatal, than a frank opposition.

As to the fear of stirring strife, I doubt very much that it is well founded. I do not believe that the community can, or will take any just or reasonable exception to a class of men who may see fit, judicially, to test the right of certain individuals to humiliate them, in a place licensed for the accommodation of the whole public without any reference to color. Such impressions belong to the past, when the southern people thought that solidly against the black men, for all purposes was the only redeeming policy for their section.

Since great changes have come over the feelings of these people, and lines of distinction between parties have taken such proportions of late, that it is just possible that something more precious than even public prejudice may be swept away by the tidal wave of progress already coming down from Virginia. The good old time homogeneity is gone, and we may say, never to return. Let us stand together, and crowd our enemies to the wall.

R. L. DEADUNES.

We are in receipt of valuable educational documents from the Interior Department, Bureau of Education, which will find place in our next.

Our able young correspondent R. L. Deadunes, is crowding them to the wall this week.

Owing to space important communications have been crowded out.

Even our comet is crowded out this week.



## The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1881.

Mrs. Lizzie Johnson is spending the summer at the Pass.

Mrs. Daniel Warburg and Miss Uranie Warburg have returned from New Iberia.

We are pleased to learn that Mrs. Charles Griffin has recovered from a severe attack of cholera.

We are anxious to hear from that eloping couple, who took a skiff bridal tour across the Lake.

Mrs. John D. Wright and Miss A. L. Williams, residents of Terrebonne parish, were in the city during last week.

Mr. R. Bruce Johnson, has returned from Washington, D. C. On his tour North, he visited several western cities.

Prof. Theodore H. Greene, of Natchez, Miss., passed through the city last Monday, on his way to Washington, D. C.

The young man who said, "That she who enters the thirties leaves all hopes behind," should be tabooed by a certain select coterie.

Miss Mary Bond, leaves to-morrow for Summit, Miss., and the friends of this charming young lady, will miss her during the summer.

The "Pride" offers a reward for the slippery urchin, who handed him, last Sunday morning, the anonymous letter addressed to "Moses' Corner."

Miss Laurence LeBeau, accompanied by her aunt, Mrs. Anatole Cheri, leaves the city to-day for a summer sojourn in St. James parish.

Mr. Marshall J. Simms, became suddenly ill, with symptoms of cholera, on Friday 24th ultimo. We sincerely trust that he will soon regain his health.

The Beattie Committee met last Monday evening, and passed resolutions endorsing Gen. Wm. Mahone's grand movement against Southern Bourbonism.

It is quietly rumored that the "hidden marriage" of a young man of the Sixth district and a young lady, who attended the picnic at Orleans Park, will soon be published.

The Order of Court Patrons of Husbandry, will give a grand joint picnic on Monday, the 11th inst., at the Fair Grounds. The grounds will be illuminated with Electric Lights.

We are astounded at the number of individuals who imagine they are "illiterate buffoons." By their inquiries, they seem to doubt themselves, and come to our "sanctum" to be confirmed.

Mrs. Gov. Finckback and children will leave during the coming week. She will join the Governor in Chicago, from thence on a summer tour to the fashionable watering places, we wish them a bon voyage.

We know of a fair maiden, (but an "old hand-mark,") who never fails to peruse "Mrs. Grundy's Gossips," which is ventilated in one of our city dailies, every Sunday morning, before attending Divine Service.

The St. Mary's School, under the direction of the Sisters of the Holy Family, will give its annual exhibition, on Wednesday 20th inst., at 5 p. m., at the Orphan Asylum, corner Hospital and Tonti streets, ticket 15 cents.

A pinafore concert and festival will be given at Union Chapel M. E. Church, on Bienville street, near Marais, on Saturday the 23 inst. Admission 10 cents. Mr. A. A. Lacy will do the honors of the occasion.

There will be a Dedication of St. James Hall, on Derbigny st., between Bienville and Customhouse streets, on the Fourth of July. It is the first school edifice erected in this city by the African M. E. Church. Prominent speakers will address the meeting.

Eureka Grand Lodge commemorated St. John's Day, by a parade and a Grand Masonic Festival at the Fair Grounds. During the day there was a Base Ball tournament of the League Clubs. At night the extensive grounds were illuminated by the new Electric Light. The Excelsior and Pickwick Brass Bands vied with each other in popular music.

Last Saturday, Orleans Park was the scene of an old fashion picnic. All the formalities of the "mid-day ball" were discarded. The merry picnickers could be seen enjoying themselves in various ways. The cloth was spread upon the green carpet, and the contents of the ladies' baskets made a delectable menu, supplemented by ices and sparkling wine. Mrs. Geo. D. Geides, and the committee of ladies who assisted her, will ever be remembered by the merry picnickers.

The Tenth Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Ohio and Jurisdiction, will be held at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 9th,

10th and 11th of August, 1881. The competitive drill and a grand excursion on Lake Erie will be the chief features of the occasion. Constantine Commandery will enter the field, and we are confident, under the able discipline of Sir Charles E. Newton, Captain General, will return the Crescent City with their beauteous crown with laurels. "Captain General."

The Americans Club at a special meeting, on Wednesday 22nd ult., installed the officers for the ensuing term: James Duncan Henneidy, President; James Madison Vance, First Vice President; Francis Moss, Second Vice President; George Walker, Recording Secretary; Lord Palmerston Landry, Corresponding Secretary; Frederic Simms, Treasurer; and Jules Guigness, Steward. The club has decided to give a Promenade Concert and Lawn Party about the 15th proximo. The ladies are making special preparations for the occasion.

The Tournament of the League Clubs at the Fair Grounds, Friday 24th ult., was a spirited contest. The Bostons and Pickwicks were the first to cross bats. Bostons winning by hand playing. Then the Etas and Dumonts entered the "diamond field. Dumonts coming out winners. The contest now narrowed down to the final struggle between the "winning nines" of the first and second games. The Dumonts and Bostons played a fine game. The Dumonts won. The first prize of \$25, was awarded to the Dumonts. The second prize of \$15, to the Bostons.

The Dryades School, The Sixth Annual Exhibition of this school last Wednesday evening, was the occasion of a very large audience at the Winan's Chapel.

The Rev. Stephen Priestly opened the exercises with prayer. The lengthy programme manifested much taste, and was replete with new and appropriate selections. Several of the dialogues elicited continued applause from the highly delighted audience. The singing under the directorship of Prof. A. P. Williams was exquisite. The sweet voices of the little misses fell on the audience with most charming effects. Two of the pupils, Miss Matilda Williams and Miss C. Stewart, received gold medals for proficiency from the Principal. Several pupils received testimonials of merit. Directors Bartlett and Handy appeared on the rostrum, and with appropriate remarks, presented the medals and testimonials. Too much praise cannot be given to the teachers of this school for the discipline, graceful deportment, and the proficiency of their pupils.

Teachers—Mrs. S. F. Williams, Principal; Mrs. C. M. Keppard, First Assistant; Mrs. E. P. McCarthy, Second Assistant; Mrs. B. Plaque, Second Assistant; Miss L. M. White, Third Assistant; Miss A. B. Cottrell, Third Assistant; Miss J. G. Simms, Third Assistant; Mrs. J. E. Thornton, Third Assistant.

The eloquent address delivered on Dr. coronation day at Baton Rouge was credited to the wrong party, it was delivered by Henry C. Huston, it has been solicited and may be reproduced in our next issue.

Judge Marks, Collector of Internal Revenue returned from Washington yesterday morning. His office is said to rank with any in the country, he is an honest and efficient officer, and will likely stay.

Died at the residence of his son, on St. Anne street, between Claiborne and Robertson streets, on Saturday last, in the 64 year of his age. Mr. E. V. Maury. Mr. Maury was one of our prominent creoles whose name will go down in history as one of the geniuses of his race. He was educated at Paris, and displayed great musical talent. He was ranked among the great musical talents of our city. As a tragedian, he acted with great success and marked ability at the Orleans Theatre for several years, and was considered one of the best performers. He was patriotic to his race and party, and was always found foremost in the ranks of the Republican party battling for the rights of his people. After the overthrow of the party he retired from politics, and devoted his time exclusively in educating our youth at Baton Rouge. A few months ago he returned here in bad health, and lingered on until last Saturday, when his spirit took his flight. He leaves behind a daughter and three sons, and a number of friends to mourn his loss.

Unpaid City Taxes, 1881.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCES, CITY HALL, New Orleans, April 6, 1881.

TAXPAYERS INTERESTED ARE respectfully informed that interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from March 31 last is accumulating upon their unpaid bills for 1881. Under ordinance No. 6917, A. S., payment may be made on account, thereby saving interest on the sums paid.

B. T. WALSHE, my 14 Administrator of Finance.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Address to STURSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

## MASONIC DIRECTORY.

M. W. EUREKA GRAND LODGE.  
A. A. O. Y. M. M. STATE OF LOUISIANA.



OFFICERS 1881.

M. W. — Calvin F. Ladd, Grand Master.  
J. W. — R. H. Taylor, Dept. Gr. Master.  
J. B. Gaudet, Grand Senior Warden.  
Wm Mulford, Grand Junior Warden.  
A. P. Williams, Grand Treasurer.  
J. Henri Burch, Grand Secretary.  
J. Henri Burch, Grand Lecturer.  
J. R. V. Thomas, Grand Orator.  
Chas. A. Cripps, Grand Organist.  
J. E. Trosclair, Gr. Senior Deacon.  
Franklin Anderson, Gr. Junior Deacon.  
Sterling Barrow, Sr. Steward.  
Louis Vinet, Jr. Steward.  
Ed J. Holmes, Gr. Mr. of Ceremonies.  
Isidore Biers, Grand Marshal.  
Jno A. Marshall, Gr. Standard Bearer.  
J. V. LaVostrie, Gr. Sword Bearer.  
R. Bruce Johnson, Gr. Pursuivant.  
Jefferson Stokes, Gr. Tyler.

RICHMOND LODGE No. 1.

E. J. Holmes, W. M.  
J. J. Webb, S. W.  
R. Bruce Johnson, J. W.  
Wm. Mulford, Treas.  
Henderson McCray, Sec'y.  
Meets 1st. Monday each month, Cor. Camp and Common.

BERRY LODGE No. 2.

Wm G. Brown, W. M.  
Isidore Biers, S. W.  
J. J. Ross, J. W.  
Wm. Johnson, Treas.  
A. P. Williams, Sec'y.  
Meets 1st. Tuesday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

STRINGER LODGE No. 3.

Monroe Nelson, W. M.  
James Isabelle, S. W.  
R. B. Isabelle, J. W.  
John Brown, Treas.  
H. O. Donnelly, Sec'y.  
Meets 2d. Tuesday each month, Camp and Common.

ST. LUKE LODGE No. 4.

A. W. Thompson, W. M.  
J. B. Collins, S. W.  
J. W. Foreman, J. W.  
Jno. A. Marshall, Treas.  
Meets 2nd. Thursday each month, Camp and Common.

PARSONS LODGE No. 5.

C. Becknell, W. M.  
Frank Anderson, S. W.  
Frederick Fobb, J. W.  
J. Henri Burch, Treas.  
Jno. G. Lewis, Sec'y.  
Meets 1st. Tuesday each month, Camp and Common.

GILBERT LODGE No. 6.

J. A. Williams, W. M.  
W. John DeLacy, S. W.  
J. B. Pierson, J. W.  
A. A. Williams, Treas.  
John E. Trosclair, Sec'y.  
Meets 2nd Wednesday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

DE GRUY LODGE No. 7.

V. V. Laboustrie, W. M.  
Wm. Vigers, S. W.  
A. E. Tervallon, J. W.  
H. E. De Fontenay, Treas.  
William Green, Sec'y.  
Meets 1st Thursday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

STONE SQUARE LODGE No. 8.

Sterling Barrow, W. M.  
A. Benjamin, S. W.  
Alex. Baines, J. W.  
W. T. Taylor, Treas.  
C. W. Levi, Sec'y.  
Meets Baton Rouge, La.

ALPHA LODGE No. 9.

Richard F. Cook, W. M.  
Elijah John, S. W.  
Wm. Hamilton, J. W.  
S. Bird, Treas.  
F. W. Barrington, Sec'y.  
Meets at Monroe, La.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

W. G. Brown, Chairman.  
James Lewis, Sec'y.  
A. P. Williams.

ESTHER CHAPTER No. 1.

—ORDER OF EASTERN STAR—  
Mrs. Mary F. Dunn, W. Matron.  
Bro. Wm. H. Green, W. Patron.  
Mrs. M. L. Dale, Asst. Matron.  
V. C. Green, Treasurer.

Bro. Henry Steele, Secretary.  
Mrs. Mary Marshall, Conductress.  
Emeline Webb, Asst.  
Lucretia Scott, Warden.  
Bro. E. J. Webb, Sentinel.  
Mrs. B. Williams, Adah.  
H. Roberson, Ruth.  
Annie Howard, Esther.  
Jane Steele, Martha.  
Eliza Jamieson, Electa.  
Bro R. H. Taylor, D. D. W. G. P.  
Meets 1st Friday each month, Cor. Camp and Common.

## LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.

Take Notice.

1. That the order of the Postmaster General against the delivery of its mails is rescinded.  
2. That this is the only Lottery not declared fraudulent by the Government.  
3. That this is the only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of their state.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The following Postmaster General Key's letter to the postmasters at New Orleans and New York:  
On the 13th day of November, 1879, I issued an order addressed to you forbidding payment of any postal money orders to M. A. Dauphin, or M. A. Dauphin, secretary, or M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692 and 392 Broadway, New York, and the return of all registered letters addressed to them to the postmasters at whose offices they were mailed.

"This party having brought suit against me to enjoin the performance of this order, and having appealed the same to the Supreme Court of the United States, and having this day presented a certificate of the Governor and State officers of the State of Louisiana that he has complied with all the legal requirements of that State, and other evidence, and not being satisfied from the evidence submitted to me that M. A. Dauphin is engaged in conducting a scheme or device for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, I hereby authorize and direct the suspension of said order so far as relates to said Dauphin until the case shall have been heard and determined by the Supreme Court of the United States."

ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL.

SPLENDID CHANCE  
FOR A FORTUNE.

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY WILL GIVE AT NEW ORLEANS, LA., ON

TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1881,

THE GRAND MONTHLY TWO DOLLAR DRAWING,

CLASS G.

CAPITAL PRIZE

\$30,000.

1837 Prizes, all amounting to

\$110,400.

The Drawing will positively commence at 11 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Company on

the morning of

TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1881,

AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

LOOK AT THE DISTRIBUTION.

EXTRAORDINARY DISTRIBUTION.

100,000 Tickets at \$2 Each.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 Prize of	\$30,000	\$30,000
1 Prize of	10,000	10,000
1 Prize of	5,000	5,000
2 Prizes of	2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of	1,000	5,000
30 Prizes of	500	15,000
100 Prizes of	100	10,000
200 Prizes of	50	10,000
500 Prizes of	20	10,000
1,000 Prizes of	10	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximations of \$300 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$30,000 prize, are..... \$2,700  
9 Approximations of \$200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$10,000 prize, are..... 1,800  
9 Approximations of \$100 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$5,000 prize, are..... 900

1837 Prizes, amounting to..... \$110,400

Whole Tickets, \$2; Halves, \$1.

For sale at all the New Orleans Agencies, and at the office of the Lottery Company, Address M. A. DAUPHIN, President, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Remit by Post-Office money order, New York exchange, or draft on New Orleans. Register your letters containing currency or send by Express.

Observe and recollect that in the TWO DOLLAR Drawing of July 12, 1881.

ALL THE PRIZES ARE PAID ON PRESENTATION.

Agents wanted in every State, County, City and Town throughout the Union. Unexceptionable guarantees required, and must in every instance accompany applications to be made to M. A. DAUPHIN, President, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

All letters unanswered mean a negative reply. N. B.—This company has NO AGENTS in the British Possessions, and all persons pretending to be so and soliciting orders by circulars or otherwise, are SWINDLERS. 3-13-ly

## THE PEOPLE'S TRUE FRIEND.

COLLINS' SALVE

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY THAT WILL SURELY CURE

ERYSIPELAS, SYPHILIS, CARBUNCLE, SCALD-HEAD, TETTER-WORM, GANGRENE, WHITE SWELLING, AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

From 50 cents to \$2.00 will purchase enough of this excellent SALVE, with directions and guarantee, to cure the worst of the above mentioned diseases without inflicting the least pain upon the patient. Send for trial boxes. Only 25 cents. For sale at present only by our agent,

J. S. CLANCY,

Valmont between Live Oak and Laurel, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

N. B.—Persons sending for COLLINS' SALVE should be careful to state for what it is to be used, and of how long the reign of the disease, in order that they may receive the proper directions to effect a sure and speedy cure. 11-22

THE WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will maintain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more manly respect for each other as the very first essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

We enter upon our tenth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POLICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where indignity and resentment reign; and a common service of ALL the people will elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

The LOUISIANIAN offers three advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onerous to command and insure success.

OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

## CLEANSING AND DISINFECTING OF PREMISES.

The following circular has been issued by the Board of Health:

SANITARY MEASURES TO BE ENFORCED BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, of the State of Louisiana, State House, April 21, 1880.

1. House-to-house inspectors must be pressed as rapidly as possible.

2. Order the abatement of all nuisances.

3. Order the emptying and disinfection of all foul privies.

4. Order the periodic disinfectional interval of not less than seven days of all privies and water closets.

5. Order the cleansing and disinfection of all foul alleys and yards.

6. Enforce the ordinance which compels all citizens to place all garbage and refuse matters of dwellings, hotels, stores, markets, manufactories and stables in boxes or barrels, or other suitable receptacles, for removal by the garbage carts.

DISINFECTION.

The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana deems it important that the people should be instructed with regard to the value and importance of disinfection, for the removal of foul gases and emanations, and for the destruction of the poisonous infectious and contagious diseases.

To accomplish the greatest good for the preservation of the health of the people, disinfection should be practiced at regular intervals throughout the entire year; but more fully, and frequently in the city of New Orleans, during the months of May, June, July, August, September and October.

By disinfection and household sanitation, the people should seek to avoid or prevent pestilence and should not delay the practice of these important measures, until disease is actually developed, by the neglect and violation of sanitary laws. Each citizen, therefore, by obeying rigidly sanitary laws, becomes the guardian of the health of his household.

New Orleans is without sewers, and the privies necessarily contain at all times an immense amount of fecal matter. Even under the most energetic system of removal of the contents of the privies, it is essential that disinfection be used in this hot, moist climate, at regular intervals. It should be borne in mind, however, that disinfection cannot be substituted for want of cleanliness or of ventilation, but should be used for the prevention of those putrefactive processes which result in the generation of compounds and agents deleterious to man.

In the selection of disinfectants, reliable agents should be secured, which can be procured in a state of purity, and at so small a cost that they can be used in adequate quantities and at stated intervals.

DISINFECTION OF PRIVIES AND WATER CLOSETS.

For disinfection of privies, cess-pools, water closets and vaults, use the following: Sulphate of iron (green vitriol or copperas) 3 pounds; Chlorate of lime (bleach) No. 1, 1 pint; water, 4 gallons; dissolve the green vitriol in hot water, and when cool add the carbolic acid.

Add one gallon of this mixture to the privy or water closet, and stir thoroughly, and thereafter one quart every fifth day, or, if any foul smell is developed from the privy.

Time should not be used in the disinfection of privies, as it decomposes the salt of ammonia.

This objection, however, does not apply to the sulphate of lime (plaster of Paris), which may be used with advantage in combination with carbolic acid and copperas.

The walls of privies and all ungrouted work should be whitewashed.

POUL DRAINS, DAMS, POUL YARDS, STABLES, COW-HOUSES, MARKETS AND SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Fresh slaked lime, chloride of lime, plaster of Paris and sulphate of iron should be sprinkled over damp and foul places, drains and yards. For disinfection of these places, a simple solution of sulphate of iron or copperas, in proportion of one and a half pounds to the gallon, may also be used. The copperas solution may be prepared in large quantities for markets, stables and slaughter houses, foul yards, drains and gutters, hanging a basket containing about seventy pounds of copperas in a barrel of water.

J. S. CLANCY, President Board of Health.

ST. MARY'S BOYS' ACADEMY, BALTIMORE, MD.

OPEN SEPT. 8, 1879.

Established for the higher education of colored youth.

It will prepare young men for the entering examinations of any of the Colleges or Universities, or for business pursuits.

Terms for board and tuition, \$100 a year. Day pupils \$2, 50 or 60 cents per month, according to class.

For admission, or further particulars, application should be made at once to the Rev. E. E. CRASWELL, Principal, 180 West Biddle street, Baltimore.

Reference is made to the gentleman of the name.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES: Rev. Callith B. Perry, president ex officio. Hon. B. K. Bruce, U. S. Senator from Miss. Hon. Joseph H. Rainey, ex-member of Congress from South Carolina. Prof. R. T. Greener, Dean of Law School, Howard University. Rev. A. C. Jones, D. D., Pastor St. Luke's, Washington, D. C. A. T. Angus, M. D., Washington, D. C. Whitford Wines, M. D., Baltimore. Mr. James C. Bishop, Annapolis, Md. Mr. W. H. Bishop, Jr., Baltimore. Mr. James T. Bradford, Baltimore. Mr. John L. Locke, Baltimore.

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

On March 10th, 1880, will be published first number of

RIDLEY'S FASHION MAGAZINE.

Containing in its 700 Large Quarto Pages, interesting stories, and beautiful home articles; amusing and instructive sketches;



1881.

## HARPER'S WEEKLY.

ILLUSTRATED.

This periodical has always, by its able and scholarly discussions of the questions of the day, as well as by its illustrations—which are prepared by the best artists—exercised a most powerful and beneficial influence upon the public mind.

The weight of its influence will always be found on the side of morality, enlightenment, and refinement.

The Volumes of the WEEKLY begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the number next after the receipt of order.

## HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Harper's Magazine, one year..... \$4 00  
Harper's Weekly, one year..... 4 00  
Harper's Bazar, one year..... 4 00  
The THREE above named publications, one year..... 10 00  
Any TWO above named, one year..... 7 00  
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## C. E. GIRARDY,

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NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, Feb. 2, 1881.

## THE INTER-OCEAN.

## CHIEF AMONG STALWARTS.

FOR 1881.

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## NEWS-GETTING.

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And everything that goes to make

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Is the cheapest morning paper published in Chicago.

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## THE SEMI-WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN

Is published each Monday and Thursday and contains a compendium of the news of the world. An

## EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

has been added to this edition of the paper, and is very highly spoken of by the School Superintendents and Teachers. It is intended to fill a want long felt by persons interested in our schools.

## THE WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN

has the largest circulation of any political newspaper in the United States. It is a paper for the people and costs only

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## THE AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENTS

are able and carefully conducted, and are as reliable as any published in the country.

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will contain leading and interesting features.

## AS A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

## THE INTER-OCEAN

IS UNEXCELLED.

It is the intention of the proprietors of the Inter-Ocean to spare neither pains nor expense to keep it fully abreast of the times in all things.

## NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

Address THE INTER-OCEAN,

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## People's House.

Cor. First and Dryades streets.

## SPACIOUS SALOON,

With the finest Wines, Liquors, Cigars, and

## ICE COLD LAGER BEER.

LAWSON &amp; WILSON, Proprietors

## L. A. GOBRIGHT,

Solicitor of Claims,  
Is prepared to attend to Pension and Bounty cases of Colored Soldiers, and other business pertaining to them, or to any parties who may wish to be represented.

L. A. GOBRIGHT, Washington, D. C.  
He refers to Mr. Finchback, Gen. Anderson, Ex-Governor Wells and U. S. Attorney Beckwith.

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(Cor. Customhouse St.)

J. H. PERKINS, Prop'r.

Chester Jackson's best Sweet Navy tobacco.

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Meets 1st Friday each month, Cor. Camp and Common.

## LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.

Take Notice.

1. That the order of the Postmaster General against the delivery of its mails is rescinded.

2. That this is the only Lottery not declared fraudulent by the Government.

3. That this is the only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of their state.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The following is Postmaster General Key's letter to the postmasters at New Orleans and New York:

On the 13th day of November, 1879, I issued an order addressed to you forbidding payment of any postal money order to M. A. Dauphin, or M. A. Duphin, secretary, or M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692 and 393 Broadway, New York, and the return of all registered letters addressed to them to the postmasters at whose offices they were mailed.

This party having brought suit against me to enjoin the performance of this order, and having appealed the same to the Supreme Court of the United States, and having this day presented a certificate of the Governor and State officers of the State of Louisiana, that he has complied with all the legal requirements of that State, and other evidence, and not being satisfied from the evidence submitted to me that M. A. Dauphin is engaged in conducting a scheme or device for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, I hereby authorize and direct the suspension of said order so far as relates to said Dauphin until the case shall have been heard and determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

## ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL.

## REFLECTED CHANCE FOR A FORTUNE.

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY WILL GIVE AT NEW ORLEANS, LA., ON

TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1881,

THE GRAND MONTHLY

TWO DOLLAR DRAWING,

CLASS C.

## CAPITAL PRIZE

\$30,000.

1857 Prizes, all amounting to

\$110,400.

The Drawing will positively commence at 11 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Company on the morning of

TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1881,

AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

## LOOK AT THE DISTRIBUTION.

## EXTRAORDINARY DISTRIBUTION.

100,000 Tickets at \$2 Each.

## LIST OF PRIZES

1 Prize of	\$30,000	.....	\$30,000
1 Prize of	10,000	.....	10,000
1 Prize of	5,000	.....	5,000
2 Prizes of	2,500	.....	5,000
5 Prizes of	1,000	.....	5,000
20 Prizes of	500	.....	10,000
100 Prizes of	100	.....	10,000
200 Prizes of	50	.....	10,000
500 Prizes of	20	.....	10,000
1,000 Prizes of	10	.....	10,000

## APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximations of \$300 each for the nine remaining units of the number drawing the \$30,000 prize, are..... \$2 700  
9 Approximations of \$200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$10,000 prize, are..... 1,800  
9 Approximations of \$100 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$5,000 prize, are..... 900

1857 Prizes, amounting to.....\$110,400

Whole Tickets, \$2; Halves, \$1.

For sale at all the New Orleans Agencies, and at the office of this Company, Address M. A. DAUPHIN, President, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Remit by Post-Office money order, New York exchange, or draft on New Orleans. Register your letters containing currency or send by Express.

Observe and recollect that in the TWO DOLLAR Drawing of July 12, 1881.

## PAID ON PRESENTATION.

Agents wanted in every State, County, City and Town throughout the Union. Unexceptionable guarantees required, and must in every instance accompany applications to be made to

M. A. DAUPHIN, President, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

All letters unanswered mean a negative reply.  
N. B.—This company has NO AGENTS in the British Possessions, and all persons pretending to be so and soliciting orders by circulars or otherwise, are SWINDLERS.

## THE PEOPLE'S TRUE FRIEND.

## COLLINS' SALVE

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY THAT WILL SURELY CURE

ERYSIPELAS, SYPHILIS, CARBUNCLE

SCALD-HEAD, TETTER-WORM,

GANGRENE, WHITE-SWELLING, AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

## AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

From 50 cents to \$2.00 will purchase enough of this excellent SALVE, with directions and guarantee, to cure the worst of the above mentioned diseases without inflicting the least pain upon the patient. Send for trial boxes. Only 25 cents. For sale at present only by our agent,

J. S. CLANCY,

Valmont between Live Oak and Laurel,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

N. B.—Persons sending for COLLINS' SALVE should be careful to state for what it is to be used, and of how long the reign of the disease, in order that they may receive the proper directions to effect a sure and speedy cure.

## THE WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

## ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will maintain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

## OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more manly respect for each other as the very first essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

We enter upon our tenth year pledged to the advocacy of the

## POLICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

## HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of all the people will elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

## AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

## EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

## FINAL

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onerous to command and insure success.

OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

## CLEANLINE AND DISINFECTING OF PREMISES.

The following circular has been issued by the Board of Health.

SANITARY MEASURES TO BE ENFORCED BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, State House, April 22, 1880.

1. House-to-house inspections must be pressed as rapidly as possible.  
2. Order the abatement of all nuisances.  
3. Order the emptying and disinfection of all foul privies.  
4. Order the periodic disinfection at intervals of not less than seven days of all privies and water closets.  
5. Order the cleaning and disinfection of all foul alleys and yards.

6. Enforce the ordinance which compels all citizens to place all garbage and refuse, masters of dwellings, hotels, stores, markets, manufacturers and stables in boxes or barrels or other suitable receptacles, for removal by the garbage carrier.

## DISINFECTION.

The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana deem it important that the people should be instructed with regard to the value and importance of disinfection, for the removal of foul gases and emanations, and for the destruction of the poisons of infectious and contagious diseases.

To accomplish the greatest good for the preservation of the health of the people, disinfection should be practiced at regular intervals throughout the entire year; but more fully, and frequently in M. D. New Orleans, during the months of May, June, July, August, September and October. By disinfection and household sanitation, the people should seek to avert or prevent these important measures, until disease is actually developed by the neglect and violation of sanitary laws. Each citizen, therefore, by obeying rigidly sanitary laws, becomes the guardian of the health of his household.

New Orleans is without sewers, and the privies necessarily contain at all times an immense amount of fecal matter. Even under the most energetic system of disinfection, the contents of the privies, if not removed, will be a source of infection. It should be borne in mind, however, that the infection cannot be substituted for want of cleanliness or ventilation, but should be used for the prevention of disease, and the process which result in the generation of compounds and agents deleterious to man.

In the selection of disinfectants reliable agents should be secured, which can be procured in a state of purity, and at so small a cost that they can be used in adequate quantities and at stated intervals.

## DISINFECTION OF PRIVIES AND WATER CLOSETS.

For disinfection of privies, cess-pools, water closets and vaults, use the following: Sulphate of iron (green vitriol) or copperas, 3 pounds; Calver's carbolic acid 5, 1 pint; water, 4 gallons; dissolve the green vitriol in hot water, and when cool add the carbolic acid.

Add one gallon of this mixture to the privy or water closet to be disinfected, and stir the contents every five days, or oftener, if any foul smell is perceived from the privy.

Line should not be used in the disinfection of privies, as it decomposes the salt of ammonia.

This objection, however, does not apply to the sulphate of lime (plaster of Paris), which may be used with advantage in combination with carbolic acid and copperas. The walls of privies and all unpainted wood work should be whitewashed.

## FOUL DRAINS, DANK FOUR YARDS, STABLES, COW-HOUSES, MARKETS AND SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Fresh slaked lime, chloride of lime, plaster of